

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

Monday Evening, Feb. 10, 1969

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

Vol. LX, No. 92



Speaker Honored

Speaker James Jones, former appointments secretary to Lyndon B. Johnson, and five other men were accepted as honorary members Saturday by the pre-law honorary, Societas Pro Legibus. Tim Futrell welcomes Jones into the group.

Kernel Photo by Dick Ware

LBJ's Assistant Speaks

First Annual Pre-Law Day Held

By JEAN RENAKER
Kernel Staff Writer

The first annual pre-law day was celebrated Saturday with a panel discussion and an address by James R. Jones, appointments secretary to President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Mr. Jones discussed "government in the law," as it relates to lawyers in particular, and said that our "most urgent need today is peace—peace at home and abroad."

According to him, one of the most necessary elements in bringing about world peace is "trust in the president of the United States."

He said that it is only the president and those he chooses as his aides, who have the necessary facts on which to base their decisions.

"Participate," was Jones' advice for bringing peace at home. He said that barely fifty percent of voters 24 years old and younger vote. On the basis of these

figures, he challenged "those who are disillusioned" with: "do we really care as much as we say?"

Countering the bad image created by student disorders at Berkeley, Jones observed that "what you don't read about Berkeley is that there are more Vista volunteers on that campus than on any other campus in the country."

He urged young people to "join the arena of public life," to learn what President Johnson meant when he said "you have chosen the arena. Even your mightiest works may change the world only a little, but to change the world only a little—that is a mighty work."

The morning session of pre-law day continued on Page 6, Col. 4

Boycotting Dorms Could Jeopardize Housing Priorities

By KATHY ARNOLD
Kernel Staff Writer

If students who plan on living in University housing next semester boycott the housing contracts, they will be "placing themselves in jeopardy" in terms of application priority, according to dean of students Jack Hall.

Next semester, as in the past, the earlier a student submits his housing application, the more chance he has of getting the residence hall and roommate he requested, Hall explained.

A bill requesting students to boycott housing contracts by withholding all contracts until the submission deadline was passed last Thursday at a Student Government meeting.

The boycott, which would flood the Housing Office with unprocessed contracts at the last minute, is proposed as a measure of protest against the University's new housing policy.

The policy would make it possible for the University to require sophomores, juniors, and seniors to live in University housing when "necessary."

The SG suggested that each dorm government survey the re-

sidents to decide whether or not the dorm would participate in the boycott.

Several of the dorm presidents feel that participation in the boycott will simply be a matter of individual choice. "Nobody's going to beat you over the head if you want to submit an early application," said Bill Marshall, president of Kirwan 4.

Jeannie St. Charles, president of Holmes Hall, said a poll or petition will be taken in that freshman dorm. She agreed that participation would have to be by personal choice.

Kirwan 2's president, Sue Dempsey, said, "If we hold out until the last day, we'll be cutting our own throats." She said protesting students who lose their application priority "will not be able to blame anyone but themselves."

CARSA Pickets Assaulted, But Successful

By DAN GOSSETT
Kernel Staff Writer

Violence, confusion and some success were the results of CARSA's pamphleting campaign Saturday against five A&P groceries in the Lexington area. CARSA members distributed leaflets in front of the stores in an effort to stop the sale of California table grapes.

The violence came when two men got out of a pick-up truck in front of the East Main Street

A&P and proceeded to destroy the literature and attack the demonstrators. Police were summoned but did not apprehend the two men. No charges were filed since no one was seriously injured.

The manager of the East Main store, Roy Pollett, refused CARSA's request to remove the grapes from the produce table, saying he had no authority to do so. "The only way I can take grapes off the shelf is if my superiors

in Louisville order me to do so," he claimed.

By contrast, the managers of the West Main and the New Circle Road stores removed grapes from the tables as soon as CARSA members began distributing leaflets.

Thomas Cheuvront, manager of the West Main A&P, said, "The main office in Louisville instructed me several days ago to stop selling grapes if something like this happened. I'm going to

inform the other managers in town of my instructions, and I'm sure that they will do the same thing."

The manager of the New Circle Road store, Carl Brent, would not give his reason for discontinuing sales there.

A&P officials have cooperated with grape boycott efforts in other cities, including Chicago, Cleveland, New York and Philadelphia.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2

Dr. Mason Writes In 'The Nation'

Workers' War On Poverty Has Two Fronts

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following analysis of the political situation in eastern Kentucky by Dr. Gene Mason, associate professor in the UK Political Science Department, first appeared in the Dec. 30 edition of The Nation.

*The law locks up
Both man and woman
Who steals the goose
From off the common.
Yet turns the greater
Felon loose
Who steals the common
From the goose.*

—Old English Rhyme

By DR. GENE MASON

Eastern Kentucky is in the heartland of Appalachia and has all the attributes associated with that colonized poverty pocket. The state of Kentucky not only has 40 percent of the nation's one-room schoolhouses, but its children suffer the highest TB rate in the nation. Almost one-fourth of the east Kentucky population over 24 is illiterate.

During the Kennedy administration, numerous anti-poverty programs were pulled from the drawing tables. We all thought we had declared war on poverty and, to some extent, on the social system that perpetuates it. But aside from the fact that the national leadership gave the war in Vietnam priority over the war in Appalachia, other contradictions are inherent in any attempt by the federal government to destroy poverty.

"Ten of Nation's Twenty Poorest Countries"

In eastern Kentucky one of those contradictions is a reflection of the economic system. Coal is the basic

industry, and the Tennessee Valley Authority is by far the single largest buyer. The poor people do not profit from the industry—they have been ruined by it. There is an estimated 35 billion tons of coal beneath the rocky, mountainous surface of eastern Kentucky, and only 2 billion tons of it have been mined in more than half a century. Yet 10 of the 20 poorest counties in the nation are in eastern Kentucky. Pike County, the largest coal-producing county in this country, is among them. Last year, 18,267,200 tons of coal were mined in Pike County alone. Coal brings the mine owners from \$3 to \$15 per ton, depending on the grade. Even at the lowest rate, this one county produces \$50 million worth of coal in one year.

That wealth has done almost nothing for the people of the county. In the words of Harry Caudill, Whitesburg, Ky., attorney and author, "Today welfare, not mining, provides most of the money spent by families in the nation's coal fields." To understand how such poverty can exist amid such wealth one must recognize the relationship between the owners of coal companies and the county power structure—they are virtually the same. Poverty in eastern Kentucky is a political problem. None of the federally funded anti-poverty programs officially recognize it as such, but some come closer than others.

Eighteen months ago the Appalachian Volunteers (AV's) hired as its training director Alan McSurely, a 30-year-old anti-poverty worker with an M.A. in psychology. He was fired three weeks later for his alleged manipulative and Leninist beliefs. McSurely had proposed various structural changes within the AV organization and had advocated direct political action as the only means to end poverty. He urged the staff to prepare itself for the day when federal money would be cut off

if poor people in the mountains really began to get organized.

McSurely and his wife Margaret were then hired by the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), a Louisville-based civil rights and anti-poverty organization, and remained in the mountains to organize. The AV staff began its work that summer sharply split among militants, moderates, and a few genuine conservatives. However, the first issue in which they all joined forces was not long in coming. By mid-June, 1967, they were all working to organize poor people against strip mining—the most brutal and destructive aspect of the economic system. (See "Strip-Mine Morality: The Landscaping of Hell" by Wendell Berry, The Nation, Jan. 24, 1966.)

Night Raiders and Dynamite

Forty million tons of coal were stripped from Kentucky's pock-marked mountains last year—and most of that was purchased by the TVA. James Curry, reclamation director for TVA, apparently finds this a satisfactory relationship. "Strip mining is an integral aspect of the American economy."

Strip mining is certainly not desired, however, by the poor people who live on and around the land that is stripped. By a curious device known as the broad form deed, owners of the coal under the ground have rights superior to those who own the land above. In the early part of this century, the rights to this coal were purchased for a pittance from people who were completely ignorant of their potential value.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has upheld the rights of those who own the coal to destroy this land. A law

Continued on Page 5, Col. 1

Attacks On ROTC: Skirmishes Or War?

By JOE HINDS
Kernel Staff Writer

An undeclared war against the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) began several years ago when universities across the country dispensed with making the first two years of the program compulsory.

Yale, Dartmouth and Harvard declared war last week.

The established institutions stirred some of "ye olde ivy" by voting to dismiss academic credit for ROTC courses. The inevitable polarization process has already begun and clamors can be heard in both camps for the "true story."

One Yale professor, sizzling about the military program, labeled the ROTC courses as "low-level trade-school"; simultaneously, a ROTC student at Yale denounced the professors as being prejudiced:

"I think the faculty is playing politics. There are plenty of other courses that don't deserve credit, and the faculty shouldn't decide on the basis of political prejudice which ones do."

"Not At Liberty" To Say

Locally, Col. John Sutton, professor of military science for Air Force ROTC, said he was

CARSA Picketing Successful

Continued from Page One

The policy has been to stop grape sales in all of the area stores when one or more stores has been picketed.

Bill Rauch, chairman of CARSA, said that the group would return to the five A&P groceries to see if grapes are still being sold. "We're going to have to keep checking. They (the store managers) could have taken the grapes down just for our benefit and put them back as soon as we left."

CARSA plans to try to stop grape sales by the University Food Service in the near future.

not at liberty to issue opinions on "certain matters" involved in the controversial issue.

He added: "ROTC has been noncompulsory in most schools for some time although some people seem to think it is still required even at UK. It isn't compulsory in most schools."

UK students seem basically undecided on the question. A senior said, "I have mixed feelings on the matter. I think giving credit for the courses is bad because it furthers the military, but I realize that isn't necessarily an acceptable argument. I also realize that disallowing credit because it is a trade school course might not be fair because there

are other trade courses that receive credit here."

"Statistics Favor Credit"

Robert Rudd, UK professor in agriculture economics, said, "I doubt academic credit will be dropped for ROTC at UK because it is out of tradition at a land-grant institution. Statistics seem to run predominantly in favor of continuing the credit."

Rudd, who received his commission through ROTC at UK, continued: "I wouldn't say that Harvard and Yale are setting a trend that other universities will follow. These are private institutions while UK is public. In analyzing this as a trend, it

would depend on whom you talked to."

A senior Air Force ROTC student at the University said, "The courses I have in ROTC would be equivalent to courses in advanced psychology and business management. I wouldn't have time to take them unless they counted as credit."

A ROTC senior textbook, "The Air Force As A Profession," notes, "At the present time, legislation is pending to change the name of the program and redefine its objectives."

The war has been declared but may not be resolved for some time.



TODAY and TOMORROW

The deadline for announcements is 7:30 p.m. two days prior to the first publication of items in this column.

Today

Students interested in the Army ROTC Two-Year Program can contact Major Coston, Buell Armory, for interviews. Graduate and undergraduate students having two academic years remaining are eligible.

The Air Force Officer's Qualification Test will be offered on Monday at 7:00 p.m. in the Euclid Avenue Bldg. The testing session will be about 3 hours, and those people who are Two-Year Program applicants will return for another testing session Tuesday.

Sign up for Sorority Open Rush now in Room 301 of the Administration Building. Rush extends April 26. Summer Camp Recruitment Week will be held from Monday, Feb. 10 through Friday, Feb. 14, at 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in Room 206A of the Student Center. Representatives from summer camps will be on campus to give students information on counselor job opportunities, in addition to recreation personnel and other activities. Applications will be given to interested students.

The Fencing Club will meet from 7:30-9:00 p.m. on Monday evening at the Alumni Gym balcony. The prerequisite is one semester of fencing or equivalent.

Tomorrow

Dr. Goldstein of Transylvania University will present a film on the Six Day War in the Middle East on Tuesday, Feb. 11, in the Student Center Theatre at 7:30 p.m. The film is presented through the Hillel Foundation and is open to the public.

Film on War and Peace will be presented Tuesday, Feb. 11, at 7 p.m., in the Kolonia House, at 412 Rose St. This film does not attempt to draw conclusions, but could direct thought and stimulate discussion concerning problems of war and peace.

The Draft Counseling Service will meet at Room 307C from 5-7 p.m. in the Student Center.

The monthly meeting of Phi Alpha Theta, national history honorary, will hold its monthly meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 3:45 p.m. in Room 206 of the Student Center. Dr. Jerry Knudson will deliver a paper entitled "The Catavi Mine Massacre of 1942: Prelude to the Bolivian National Revolution." The public is invited.

Coming Up

The Russian Club will present the Nobel prize winning film "And Quiet Flows the Don," Wednesday, Feb. 12 at 8 p.m. in the Student Center Theatre. Tickets are \$1.00.

The Heritage Quartet, the resident string quartet of the University of Kentucky, will appear in concert Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 8:15 p.m. in the UK Agricultural Science Auditorium. The concert is open to the public.

Two distinguished musicians merge talents as mezzo-soprano Naomi Armstrong presents the world premiere of a new composition by Bernard Fitzgerald on Friday, Feb. 14 at 8:15 p.m., at the Agricultural Science Auditorium.

There will be a Cwens meeting Thursday, Feb. 12 in Room 111 of the Student Center at 6:30 p.m.

Dr. E. Brooks Smith, national president of the Association of Student Teaching and dean of the College of Education, Wayne State University, will be the keynote speaker for the meeting of the Central Kentucky region of AST on Saturday, Feb. 15, in the small Ballroom of the Student Center. Mrs. Catherine Lytle, UK College of Education, 130 Taylor Education Building, is receiving reservations for luncheon tickets. Reservations must be made by Feb. 12.

All freshmen women with at least 12 credit hours and a 3.0 standing for the first semester are invited to attend the Cwens B-Standing Tea, Sunday, Feb. 16 from 1-5 p.m. in Room 206 of the Student Center.

The Young Republicans Meeting will be held Thursday, Feb. 6, at 7:30 p.m. in Room 229 of the Chemistry-Physics Building.

UK Placement Service

Register Tuesday for an appointment Thursday with Citizens Fidelity Bank and Trust Co.—Accounting, Bus. Adm., Economics (BS); Law.

Register Tuesday for an appointment Thursday with Cummins Engine Co., Inc.—Accounting, Bus. Adm., Met. E. (BS, MS); Economics, Chem. E., Elec. E. (BS); Engr. Mech., Mech. E. (BS, MS, Ph.D.). Location: Columbus, Ind. Citizenship.

Register Tuesday for an appointment Thursday with Garden City Schools, Michigan. Check schedule book for details.

Register Tuesday for an appointment Thursday with General Dynamics—Convair Division—Civil E., Mech. E., Computer Science (BS, MS); Elec. E. (BS, MS, Ph.D.); Met. E., Math (MS); Physics (MS, Ph.D.). Locations: San Diego, Cape Kennedy. Citizenship.

Register Tuesday for an appointment Thursday with the National Security Agency—Elec. E., Math (BS, MS, Ph.D.). Citizenship.

Register Tuesday for an appointment Thursday with Sangamo Electric Co.—Elec. E., Mech. E. (BS). Citizenship.

Register Tuesday for an appointment Thursday with Santa Ana Unified & Jr. College Districts, Calif. Check schedule book for details.

Register Tuesday for an appointment Thursday with Sperry Systems Management Div.—Elec. E. (BS, MS). Locations: Great Neck, N.Y., and field locations. Citizenship.

Register Tuesday for an appointment Thursday with U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, Ky. Division—Civil E. (BS, MS, Ph.D.). Locations: Nationwide. Citizenship.

Register Tuesday for an appointment Thursday with Arthur Young & Co. Check schedule book for details.

Register Tuesday for an appointment Thursday with The Bowling Co. Check schedule book for details.

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I can't wait to hear from you, so note the Zip Code in my address. And use it when you write to me! Zip Code really moves the mail.



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Czech Artist's Style Is Free, Homeland Not



Kernel Photo by Howard Mason

Czech Artist Milan Knizak

By JACK LYNE
Kernel Staff Writer
Can eggs sing?
Is everyone who is born in a barn God?

These were only a few of the provocative questions asked by Czechoslovakian Milan Knizak, avant-garde artist and a self-proclaimed "hero in a land of heroes."

Knizak spoke both Thursday and Friday in appearances co-sponsored by the Departments of Art and Political Science. Knizak spoke of his country before the August occupation by Soviet troops as "very free."

"It was a fantastic time in my country. It was much more free than here."

Semi-Spontaneous

The particular art form used by Knizak, the semi-spontaneous "happening," utilizing human forms rather than the tangible, inanimate surface of the artist or sculptor, made him a natural leader in the passive resistance to the Soviets. His "actions," as he calls them, often consisted of simple work stoppage during the day. "No one would move, or even talk, for an hour."

Although he has twice been imprisoned for one-month terms for such "happenings," he plans to return to Czechoslovakia following his undetermined stay in the states. He was brought to

this country by FLUXUS, a New York-based group of artists who for three years had been trying to persuade the prominent artist to visit here.

When asked by students why his country failed to respond to the occupation with open force, he replied, "The Vietnamese could try such a thing when the Americans invaded their country. In my country it would have been different; there is no jungle to provide coverage for guerrilla warfare. It would have been an open slaughter."

'Communism Is Too Simple'

He rejected both pure capitalism and communism as feasible systems of government for Czechoslovakia. "Communism is too simple—nice ideas, but impossible to perform. Nobody wants capitalism either. Capitalism is dead. In my country, if you need medical help or a doctor, you get it free. It is expected. Only some such form of socialism will be accepted by my people. A sick man should not have to worry about paying for his care."

Knizak's presentation Thursday of his paper "To Love To Blend The Gases," underlined the freedom of expression found by the Czech artists after their exposure to abstraction in the late 1950's.

He resisted the idea that art was an isolated facet of the human life. "All reality is at our disposal. That word 'art' is an exorcism to sanctify everything which it profanes . . . Rape it and make fun of it."

From this attitude came a small group of Czech artists called AKTUAL, who began to explore these areas that until

then had not been 'art.' "I did simple, childlike games for participants of all ages . . . Man must find other territory to judge reality."

'Discovering Yourself'

This resistance to artistic restriction naturally led to such spontaneous activity as "the happening," "discovering your fellow-being by discovering yourself."

The artist declared that his country's new-found freedoms would not be lost. "My country is in the midst of a slow, inexorable evolution. Such an evolution is our only way to become free."

He expressed surprise at the lack of political sophistication among American student, especially their invariable negative reaction to any form of government "other than their own capitalism."

Will Return Home

Knizak plans to return to his country sometime in the next several months. He expects no trouble entering, just as he experienced no trouble leaving, acquiring the normal tourist's passport. He expressed no fear that his creativity might be bridled upon his return. "Our function is not to reinforce the official line of the government. Our function is to be free. That is why the Soviets occupied my country. We only wanted to be free."

He described a confrontation during the occupation, when he was discovered walking through "my favorite forest," by a large, armed contingent of Soviet staff and troops. "I was very afraid, standing there, holding my cat. I told them, 'I go every day here. I will go again. Go home and leave my country alone.'"

+ CLASSIFIED ADS +

Classified advertising will be accepted on a pre-paid basis only. Ads may be placed in person Monday through Friday or by mail, payment inclosed, to THE KENTUCKY KERNEL, Room 111, Journalism Bldg.
Rates are \$1.25 for 20 words, \$3.00 for three consecutive insertions of the same ad of 20 words, and \$3.75 per week, 20 words.
The deadline is 11 a.m. the day prior to publication. No advertisement may cite race, religion or national origin as a qualification for renting rooms or for employment.

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UNIQUE BAND — Drummer, organ, and singer musicians wanted. Contact 8-6899 Stan, or 266-6557 Dave. 4F5t

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FOR SALE—25-watt amplifier, pre-amp. and turntable, \$56. Not stereo. Contact P. Kaldon, C.P. 19, ext. 3311. 7F5t

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ROOM to share with one. Access to kitchen. TV, free washer-dryer. One block UK. \$45, 411 Pennsylvania Court. 252-0484. 7F5t

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WOMEN—18 or older, to represent new cosmetic firm in their spare time. Make up to \$100 or more per week. Send name, address, age, experience, to Tom Metcalfe, 308 W. 2nd St., Carlisle, Ky. 40311, or call long distance 289-5303. 10F1t

ATTENTION: Sophomores, Juniors, Graduate Students, men and women, Faculty and Staff. Interested in summer camp employment. Contact Frank Schell, Room 245 Student Center, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Feb. 10 and 11. 3F7t

OMICRON DELTA KAPPA

Leadership honorary fraternity, is now accepting applications for membership. Prerequisites are 2.8 overall and a junior or senior standing. Evidence of leadership in campus activities is necessary. Applications may be picked up at the east information desk of the Student Center or 103 Bradley Hall. They must be returned to 103 Bradley Hall by Saturday, February 22.

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Obtain applications in
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Deadline is February 18

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

The Kentucky Kernel, University Station, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506. Second class postage paid at Lexington, Kentucky. Mailed five times weekly during the school year except holidays and exam periods, and once during the summer session.

Published by the Board of Student Publications, UK Post Office Box 4986. Began as the Cadet in 1894 and published continuously as the Kernel since 1915.

Advertising published herein is intended to help the reader buy. Any false or misleading advertising should be reported to The Editors.

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UCCF

Activities

For the Week of
February 10

MONDAY—
February 10—7:00-8:00 p.m.
Study discussion on some basic tenets of the Christian Faith.
Ed Miller, Leader

TUESDAY—
February 11, 7:00 p.m.
Movie—"The Hat"

WEDNESDAY—
February 12, 7:00 p.m.
"Conscience and Political Life"
Present Day Issues
Rev. James Quill, Prof.
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THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

ESTABLISHED 1894

MONDAY, FEB. 10, 1969

Editorials represent the opinions of the Editors, not of the University.

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Dorm Boycott

Student Government Thursday night surprised a number of people by coming up with a meaningful plan of action against the Board of Trustees' forced housing policy. The assembly passed a bill sponsored by Thom Pat Juul's Students for Action and Responsibility (SAR) party calling for students to "boycott" University housing next semester to show their disapproval of the policy.

The plan, however, does not constitute any real boycott. It asks only that students who are opposed to the forced housing policy hold out their dorm applications until the last possible day as a significant way to express their opinions. The bill asks each dorm government unit to support the measure. It is up to these bodies, then, to act and act soon to implement the SG measure. Not only would such a position be in the best interests of students, but it would also allow the dorm governments to show for a change

that they also can serve a meaningful function.

It is true that students already have expressed themselves on the housing policy in a Student Government referendum where 97 percent of the 4,000 students voting voiced disapproval. Some administrators, however, have chosen to ignore the referendum results, saying they were not representative of the entire student body. Student Government's latest innovative plan for fighting the housing measure has the potential to show beyond a doubt that the students most affected by the plan are indeed opposed to it.

To see Student Government taking a strong position opposing the administration in the best interests of the students is indeed refreshing and helps restore confidence in the body. It appears that at least some members of the assembly are determined not to cower before University officials despite the lack of executive leadership Student Government is receiving.

War, Depression

At a late Thursday night discussion about the new housing policy, Student Government Vice President Tim Futrell was asked by a Holmes Hall resident why the policy was enacted if it is not intended to be used, as Futrell had asserted earlier.

Futrell replied that Interim President Dr. A. D. Kirwan had told him the policy was needed in case of "war or national depression."

That Futrell could rely on such a statement speaks plainly of the timorous position being taken by SG leaders on the forced housing controversy. It is obvious to all persons informed of the issue that such ridiculous explanations are not the real reason for the policy.

Or does the fact that next year's sophomores are being required to apply for University housing mean that Dr. Kirwan foresees a (declared) war or national depression coming soon?



'Iraq: Entirely An Internal Affair.'

—UN's U Thant

Kernel Forum: the readers write

To the Editor of the Kernel:

Dear city manager Jonathan Cook,

Please go take a look

At the movie that's playing now

With all that ol' exposed meow

And feast your centered eye.

After viewing it six times or more,

(Why keep score?)

Explode with an indignant cry!

Vigorously dust the moral shelves

As you save us from ourselves

And each nasty naked 'bod'

While you regearse for the role of God

By being our "Great White Protector,"

And arresting the little man

Who runs the projector.

Ah, yes, John Cook, golly gee,

By Momma's apple pie,

A censor you should be!

And so would I

If my name were John Cook

And my initials J.C.

Jim Stacey
Graduate Student

To the Editor of the Kernel:

I think it is about time that someone

put in a word for our new campus buses.

They stink! That is about the most printable

word I can think of. It is my under-

standing that the purpose of the buses was to help those people who had a long way to go in a short amount of time. If this is the case, then the bus system in a 100 percent total failure. It is impossible to get anywhere on a bus in 10 minutes, unless you and the bus arrive at a stop at the same time, which doesn't happen too often. And if you have a class at the Medical Center or the Ag. Science Building, you just better forget getting from there to anywhere else in 10 minutes for another class. It would seem that those people for whom the bus line was started are the ones who can't use it because they can't depend on it.

These are only a few problems. I haven't yet mentioned sitting at the farm parking lot while the driver eats his lunch or talks to another bus driver for five minutes, or having the door closed on you while trying to get on.

It seems to me that with all the designers, planners, engineers, administrators, Phd's and politicians employed by this university, that someone should be able to come up with an idea on how to run a bus line.

John Dovak
A & S Sophomore

MIDDLE MAN

By BOB BROWN

EDITOR'S NOTE: The opinions expressed in the column titled Middle Man, Cynic View and Scott Free do not necessarily represent the opinions of the editors but rather represent the opinions of the authors.

What this University needs is a good five-week coup.

This coup would be bloodless and constructive. It would be executed primarily by students, and its object would be a forgotten ideal, improvement. Its conduct would be rational and its resolve apparent.

The president of the University, a vice president, the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and the chairman of the English department are soon to be chosen. The Housing Office needs to be rattled, the Student Affairs Office shaken and the Business Office rebuilt from the bottom. Student Government should be strengthened or abolished, and a number of student agencies are begging for institution. By all rights students should be granted a strong voice in all these decisions. If they exercised this voice

conscientiously, a coup that could shake academia would result.

The importance of student involvement in selecting the new president and vice president has been stressed often. Nearly as important to students, but much less controversial is the selection of the new dean of Arts and Sciences. For the best interests of the student it is imperative that a man be found who has retained some contact with the students he will rule. An administrator will not do. The University is so overly administered now that more than a few of the powers-that-be reflect the opinion attributed to one of the prominent administrators, "This would be a pretty good place to work if it weren't for those damn students."

It has been obvious for months that a complete shakeup of the Student Affairs Office would do wonders for the attitude of the students toward their administration. I could be more specific, but character assassination should be excluded from this column as much as possible. Here again is the perfect opportunity for concerned students to voice their misgivings.

You sophomores who had to sleep in the halls of the dormitories at the beginning of this school year and who are faced with the same possibility again next year can also take part in the coup. Your out-of-state tuition has been raised, your dorm rates have been increased and perhaps you are still living in a three-man hole built for two and attending 300-member lectures designed for 20 students. You should realize that many of your problems could have been prevented had the Business Affairs Office used as much competence as it used authority in doing its job.

The last circus held by the Student Government Assembly becries the need for changes in that area, and a student coup cannot overlook student administration. The first phase of the coup is to elect competent and representative student officials. Such a vast departure from past performances would constitute a startling coup, but there's more to be done.

Many recommendations for improving the student's lot have come from this spring's candidates for Student Government, but the most promising have come

from former Speaker of the Assembly O.K. Curry. Among other things, Curry advocated the institution of an academic review board that would filter any complaints from students concerning the grades they have been given. Curry also has a number of suggestions, some of them bad, most of them excellent, that would greatly strengthen Student Government.

While coupling we must not forget the ideas of a man who had launched a coup of his own, Dr. John W. Oswald. Dr. Oswald's was a coup in the rationally liberal sense. The right of speakers to speak, of professors to teach, of students to question and criticize was never such an issue to him as it has become since.

Our coup would work because the Governor, the Board of Trustees and the higher administrators so seldom hear the students' concern that they greatly magnify its proportions when it does come. But unfortunately action hinges on concern, concern implies a condition contrary to apathy and apathy is the god which rules this campus. So forget the coup.

Power Structure Stalks Poverty Fighters

Continued from Page One

setting limits on the degree of slope permissible for stripping, and providing for certain measures of land restoration, was passed during Democratic Gov. Edward Breathitt's administration three years ago. Strip miners declared that such regulations would destroy the industry—but the acreage under strip mining continues to grow.

Not everyone is content, however. Periodically, strip miners discover that their equipment has been dynamited in the fields. In the hot summer months of 1967, night raiders blew up a \$50,000 diesel-powered shovel of the Kentucky Oak Company at its stripping site in Knott County. In August, 1968, \$800,000 worth of stripping equipment was blasted in Bell County. Across the line in Tennessee, several bulldozers, an auger and a railroad car were dynamited the first week of December, 1968. The total was more than \$1 million of "creative" destruction. Mine guards go armed, and random shooting from both sides is not uncommon.

Even more dramatic was the action of an owner of land about to be stripped in the summer months of 1967. Jink Ray, supported by neighbors, AV's and SCEF workers, decided to stand in front of the bulldozer as it was pulling onto his land. He did, and refused to budge; the dozer went away. After a series of legal battles in which the local courts issued injunctions against Ray to prevent his interference with the stripping of his own land, Governor Breathitt came to his aid. He had the strip mine permit of the Puritan Coal Company revoked.

Joe Mulloy, an AV and one of Ray's neighbors, said that "the Jink Ray victory had tremendous implications for the poor and working class in Appalachia. This was perhaps the first time since the heyday of the United Mine Workers that the operators had been challenged and defeated by the people. Ray's victory could serve as an inspiration to people all over the mountains to demand and take back what is theirs, the coal. The coal operators knew this all too well."

Meanwhile, the AV's were receiving threatening phone calls in the middle of the night. Then, during the last week of July, 1967, the Pike County sheriff, a representative of the Pike County Small Business Administration and a representative of the Pike County Chamber of Commerce, visited the homes of McSurely and Mulloy. They questioned Mulloy generally about what he was doing in Pike County, and specifically about strip mining. Their stay was short but long enough to suggest subtly that he'd better be careful. That evening Robert Holcomb, president of the Pike County Chamber of Commerce and the Independent Coal Operators Association, called for a federal investigation of the AVs in Pike County.

Then, on August 11, 1967, eight days after the revocation of the Puritan Coal Company's strip mine permit, the power of the coal companies was brought to bear. Alan McSurely's home was invaded by Commonwealth Attorney Thomas Ratliff, who made immense wealth in the coal business, and fifteen armed deputies. They combed every piece of printed or written material in the home for two hours—especially the research library on the coal industry that the McSurelys had collected—and confiscated all of it. When they discovered that Margaret McSurely had worked for SNCC in 1964, they arrested her as well as her husband. By midnight they had reached Mulloy's home and put him under arrest.

The following morning, these three antipoverty workers were taken from their jail cells and arraigned. Bond was set at \$5,000 for each of the two men. Margaret McSurely was six months pregnant; her bond was only \$2,000. Southern Bell Telephone immediately disconnected the phones in both homes. Mulloy's auto insurance with a local agent was cancelled, and he was unable to get insurance for the next six months.

FBI Report: 'Ratliff's reasons for attacking the program are economic and political.'

The word began to spread that those arrested were Communists. Holcomb told reporters: "We know that these people are Communists. There are no ifs, ands, or buts about it . . . They intend to take over the county." Ratliff then arrested Carl Braden and his wife Ann, Executive Directors of SCEF, for attempting to overthrow the government of Pike County. Mrs. Braden had never set foot in the county, and her husband's only appearance there was to get McSurely and Mulloy out on bond.

Under the leadership of William Kunstler of Rutgers' Law Center for Constitutional Rights, the antipoverty workers eventually managed to get the 1920 state sedition statute, which they had been charged with violating, declared unconstitutional. However, the local power structure had by then made plenty of political hay out of the matter.

Heavy pressure was put on Gov. Breathitt to rid the state of AVs. Opposing the coal industry in Kentucky is risky politics.

Breathitt succumbed and recommended to OEO Director Shriver that funds for AVs be cut off. August 18, 1967, Shriver acted. He cut off all funds without a hearing and without notifying the AV director. Some funds were later reinstated, but the AVs have received no new funds from the OEO.

A confidential OEO report laid the arrests principally to "obvious political interests." This corroborated an FBI report which stated that Ratliff's main objective was "rid[ding] Pike County of the antipoverty workers." It added, "Ratliff's reasons for attacking the program are economic and political: (1) he has made a fortune out of the coal industry and still had coal interests; and (2) he is running for Lt. Governor

on the Republican ticket and thinks it is a good issue."

But despite an agreement with the three-judge federal court not to act until the court could reach a decision on the constitutionality of the state sedition law, Ratliff proceeded with a Pike County grand jury investigation of the McSurelys and Mulloy. The people of Pike County were thereby sufficiently informed of how these outsiders were disrupting "legitimate" community interests.

Having now the declaration of unconstitutionality, the poverty workers (who had been forced to expend virtually all their energies defending themselves against personal attacks) thought they could return to organizing. However, at that point the federal government decided to get involved. In October, 1967, the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations (the old Joe McCarthy committee), chaired by John McClellan, subpoenaed the McSurelys and the records Ratliff had seized on his midnight raid.

The subpoenas were challenged in court as illegal, since they were "the fruit of a poison tree": the material had been taken illegally, under an unconstitutional law. The McClellan committee could not act until the material was returned to its rightful owners. (However, the committee's investigator had already made photostatic copies of all the material he wanted.)

After two trips had been made to the U.S. Supreme Court, the books and documents were finally returned last November. McClellan promptly served the McSurelys with new subpoenas, requiring that they appear in Washington with their material on January 14, 1969.

The 1968 subpoena differed from the one issued in 1967 in only one respect: a request for materials relating to "all other Marxist-Leninist organizations" was deleted. It appears that the committee wishes to link in the public mind all of the very active civil rights and anti-poverty organizations with the urban riots.

'You should see the way some of these county officers treat the people in the hollers.'

While the McSurelys were fighting the McClellan committee, Mulloy was fighting his draft board. (There was little time left to fight poverty.) Mulloy had attempted to apply for C.O. status after his 2A classification had been revoked in the spring of 1967. His draft board in Louisville refused to reopen his case. In discussions with his board he was questioned about his activities in eastern Kentucky, and the board kept a file of clippings on him and the AVs. (Somehow Mulloy's antipoverty, and anti-strip mining efforts seemed relevant to his draft status.) By refusing to reopen the file, the board in effect denied Mulloy the right to appeal. When it became apparent that he would be drafted, Mulloy decided to refuse induction. In April 1968, he was given the maximum sentence. He spent six weeks in the county jail trying to get his bond lowered from \$12,000. He is now free while his case is being appealed.

Between the time Mulloy informed the AVs of his decision to refuse induction and his trial, the AVs, by vote of 20 to 19, decided to fire him. Mulloy had been told by other AVs that the draft and the war in Vietnam were not the issues that concerned the poor, and that he had jeopardized their program by his actions. Mulloy and his wife Karen joined the McSurelys on the SCEF staff.

Despite this incredible series of redbaiting and riot-baiting tactics by the city, county and federal officials, the anti-poverty workers still hoped for success. They continued their efforts to organize the poor. And some of the AVs were beginning to sense just how political poverty is.

Edith Easterling, a long-time local resident, an AV and director of the Marrowbone Folk School—a cinderblock center for organizing in Pike County—put it this way: "You should see the way some of those county officers treat the people in the hollers. A friend of mine went down to the high sheriff's office and wanted to make some complaints cause we hadn't been getting any law enforcement. One night a young guy got cut in a fight at a dance at the Folk School. My friend went to the high sheriff's office and asked for help. The deputy said she was just a Communist, and she works for the AVs; and as long as they were going to be Communist, then they couldn't have anybody from the sheriff's office coming out there."

As usual, the winter was difficult in the mountains of Kentucky. But, when the Kentucky legislature met in early 1968, things became still worse. Legislatures swallowed what they were fed by the Pike County power structure. The Southern Conference Education Fund was surely a Communist front organization. So must be the AVs.

The new Governor, Republican Louie B. Nunn, made a campaign promise to "run SCEF and organizations like it out of the state." He was to get ample help from Democratic and Republican state legislators. To implement his promise, a Kentucky Un-American Activities Committee (KUAC) was established. When a controversy arose as to the need and source of funds for this committee and its proposed staff of investigators, Nunn cleared the way. He generously provided \$5,000 a month for KUAC (pronounced "Quack" by its opponents) from his contingency fund. The sum is greater than twice the amount received by all other committees of the state legislature combined.

The first KUAC hearings were held this summer in Frankfort and concerned the riot which erupted in Louisville during the spring.

KUAC next met in October, this time to investigate un-American activities in Pikeville. The investigation was formally requested by Robert Holcomb, two students at Pikeville College who thought the college administrators had become too liberal, and two residents of Marrowbone Creek, the area of Pike County where anti-poverty workers had concentrated their efforts.

The AVs, SCEF workers, and a group of students from Pikeville College, who called themselves Kentucky Students Serving Kentucky (KSSK), were no longer working on strip mining. The central issue this fall has been a controversial proposed water district grant of \$1,800,000 and a \$270,000 loan—all from the federal government. Pure water is also a potent issue in Pike County for, according to a local grand jury report, 80 percent of the wells are polluted.

The AVs and the Pike County Citizens Association (PCCA), a group of poor people, contend that poor people cannot afford the \$25-per-household fee required to hook into the proposed water system. They have suggested a rate schedule based on income in which those below the \$3,000-a-year poverty line would not have to pay. The AVs and PCCA organized poor people to support their proposal. The result was that only 16 of the required 700 signatures were obtained for the petition indicating that those signing were prepared to pay the fee for water service.

Pikeville Chamber of Commerce President Holcomb, proud of Pikeville's designation last year as an "All-American City," said KUAC's hearings prove that the AVs were trying to "sabotage" the water district money. He went on to say that the director of the Pike County AVs, Tom Ramsey, "wanted to control the money we would get from the government." Ramsey has a different view. He contends that the water district is not designed to benefit the poor—who suffer most from the polluted well water. "The basic underlying motive of the whole business" is to "turn Pike County into a tourist center"—which will hardly benefit those people isolated in the hollows.

Although no AVs testified at the Pikeville hearings on this matter, KUAC issued an interim report on November 29 on the evidence it had heard. It recommended in the strongest possible language that the Governor see to it that the AVs be permanently discontinued. It said that the AVs had been excessively funded and a "tremendous detriment to the deserving people of this region."

The report concluded that the AVs "work apparently to create strife, rather than . . . to better conditions in the area itself." When questioned by a reporter during the news conference announcing the report, as to whether or not KUAC discovered any Un-American activities in Pike County, Chairman Scott Miller (R-Louisville) hedgingly concluded that "working against the health of the people was un-American." He said the question of Communism will await future hearings.

The second series of hearings in Pikeville were held on Dec. 3 and 4. One AV staff member, Mrs. Easterling, did testify this time. In a moment of tension and silence she opened her remarks to the committee with an apology. Bystanders in the packed courthouse room moved to the edge of their seats in anticipation of her exposing Communism among AVs. In strong unequivocal language she apologized to the people of Pike County for having helped elect that "dirty courthouse bunch" headed by Ratliff.

Tension was further stirred when she complained to the KUAC that her life had been threatened because of her work with the AVs. When one of the committee members asked what threats she had received, she replied that she had received threatening phone calls and that windows of her home had been shot out. "I don't call that threats," scoffed Charles Upton, the KUAC member. Louisville's Courier-Journal aptly replied in an editorial the next day that had Upton been in her position he would not likely confuse such gestures "with a visit from the Welcome Wagon."

The local power structure and the anti-poverty workers could hardly be farther apart.

Redbaiting, riot-baiting, charges of sedition, the collusion of local, state, and federal officials, TVA's support of strip mining—this is no war on poverty. In eastern Kentucky, it is a war on poverty workers, especially those who see poverty as basically a political matter.

But apparently this was not enough, in the early morning of December 13, a bomb was thrown at the McSurely house from a passing car; no one was hurt. The following Monday they made a formal request for investigation by the U.S. District Attorney, but Alan McSurely says: "Nothing will come of it because the people who run this country don't give a damn about the poor people."

The local power structure and the antipoverty workers could hardly be further apart. Mrs. Easterling emphasized that "Some of the people up in the mountains are so scared of the courthouse gang in Pikeville that they haven't been out of their hollers to go to town for twenty years. Most of them are disabled miners with the black lung and afraid someone will take their checks."

Holcomb views the overall picture quite differently: "There really aren't any big conflicts in Pike County. If you measure the people's actual physical needs, there isn't much poverty either."

Argentine Students' Ideas On Activism Differ

By MARILYN BLAKESLEE
Kernel Staff Writer

Under a dictatorial government, students in fear of political imprisonment seem frequently less willing to participate in student activism than students in the United States.

A discussion Sunday with four of nine students visiting Lexington from Argentina revealed, however, that student "walk-outs" which do take place are well organized.

Under the Experiment in International Living, the nine Argentine students—on summer vacation from late December to

early March—are living with a different family each month to experience life in the United States. The students will end their month-long stay in Lexington today, then travel to Cincinnati, New York, Washington, D. C., and Miami.

Of the four Argentines who discussed student power, widely varied reactions were expressed, from "We have no strikes" (Alicia Urbietta, 24) to "My school has strikes almost every day" (Maria Christina Ortiz, 22, in her second year at the College of Philosophy and Literature at the University of Buenos Aires).

Maria Ortiz then explained a typical strike at the University of Buenos Aires:

"A couple of leaders, who have planned the strike in advance, enter the classrooms and get the students interested. The leaders and students leave the building carrying signs and singing chants. The students usually go down to the square where they all gather round a monument. The leaders climb on the monument in the square and speak through a megaphone for seven to eight hours while the participants chant and listen."

Asked why University of Buenos Aires students strike, she said often it is because of the Vietnam war or because of government intervention in university affairs.

Alicia Urbietta, a student in the School of Architecture at the University of Buenos Aires, said that when General Ongania was appointed head of the government by the military, Argentina became a dictatorship.

Miss Urbietta said deans and administrators now are picked by the Argentine government and that there are no faculty or student members on the university governing council.

Asked if she ever had served in student government, she said, "We have no need for a student government. The council appointed by the Argentine government takes care of everything."

Miss Urbietta claimed students were not discontented with the new government, but Miss Ortiz countered that students at her school strike in protest against the government.

Asked if students were punished for peaceful demonstrations, Miss Urbietta said, "We have no peaceful demonstrations. When people strike, they throw rocks and carry torches."

Any "unlawful" demonstrator is arrested and given a two-year suspension from college, and if students are walking in groups of more than three they can be

arrested, she explained.

By obtaining a police permit to strike and picket, one may demonstrate legally, she added.

Virginia Wittman, 17, a graduate of the Buenos Aires High School, said, "We have no real hippies." She implied that some students dress up like hippies and wear long hair but are only "weekend hippies".

She felt that most of the population disapproves of the "hippie type" and added that few students use drugs.

Maria Ester Bonaudi, 22, in her third year of English studies at the University of Cordoba, felt that the students who strike are not "hippies" but "intellectuals," often students in philosophy and the behavioral science subjects.

Kirwans Hosts At Tea For Student Leaders

Student leaders from many campus organizations participated Sunday afternoon in the first of a series of informal teas with Dr. and Mrs. A.D. Kirwan at Maxwell Place.

Dr. Kirwan, acting University president, said he hopes the sessions eventually will allow him to meet all juniors and seniors before they leave the University.

Sunday's meeting permitted students to talk things over with a variety of faculty members and high-ranking University administrators.

U.K. QUIZ BOWL 1969

TUESDAY, FEB. 11

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Insurance Rates Are Clarified

Incomplete information given to The Kernel resulted in an error in a story last Thursday on new rates for student insurance.

Information from Student Government Vice President Tim Futrell did not specify that the new insurance policy is applicable only to students entering the University for the first time this semester.

Maine Chance Testimony

UK Called 'Logical Buyer'

The \$30 million anti-trust suit over the purchase of Maine Chance Farm resumes today. Testimony Friday called UK the "logical buyer" of the farm.

R.W. Crabtree, who estimated the farm's value at \$1,985,000, claimed the UK Research Foundation was the "logical" buyer of the farm since UK already owned Spindletop and Coldstream Farms, which flank Maine Chance.

The UK foundation bought the farm in 1967 for \$2 million. Dr. Arnold G. Pessin, a Lexington veterinarian, and California horseman Rex C. Ellsworth, contend they were stopped in their efforts to buy the farm and have filed suit, charging a conspiracy.

Under questioning, Crabtree said the best use for Maine Chance was as "an agricultural

horse farm or similar related purpose."

Questioned by a research foundation attorney, Crabtree agreed that a few of the barns on Maine Chance "were designed specifically for horses, but the majority were otherwise." Some of the horse barns were converted to tobacco barns, he said.

Another witness, Dr. Wesley P. Garrigus, chairman of the UK animal science department, said that the combination of 2,400 acres on Spindletop, Coldstream and Maine Chance is one of the strongest recruiting tools UK has in recruiting new faculty members in agriculture.

Law Panel, LBJ Assistant Highlight Pre-Law Meeting

Continued from Page One

law day consisted of a panel discussion on "Careers and the Law." Each panelist discussed various aspects of different law careers, including criminal law, teaching, politics and government, and corporation practice.

The panelists were: Harry B. Miller Jr., a Lexington attorney;

Paul Oberst, UK law professor, Asa Rouse, Walton, Ky., attorney; Howard Trent, assistant Kentucky attorney general, and William Woodson, a partner in a Chicago law firm.

Jones and the members of the panel were named honorary members of Societas Pro Legibus, the pre-law honorary.

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'Cats Stay Unbeaten In SEC; Roll Over Ole Miss 104-68

By JEFF IMPALLOMENI
Kernel Staff Writer

When the clock failed to start on an inbounds play late in the second half Saturday night, Ole Miss coach Bob Jarvis said that if UK wanted to play all night Ole Miss would accommodate them.

But when the horn sounded 1:56 seconds later Jarvis, along with the Rebel team, was glad it was over.

Led by Dan Issel with 26 points, Mike Pratt with 22, and Mike Casey with 18, UK broke the century mark for the fourth time in five outings by trouncing the Rebels, 104-68.

Kentucky shot 53.7 percent for the night and everybody that suited up broke into the scoring column. Mike Pratt and Phil Argento led all UK shooters from the floor and broke open the contest which was close for the first eight minutes of play.

Argento Hot Early

"Argento and Pratt were real hot," Jarvis said. "They hit a little better than we hoped they would. There isn't any way to beat UK when you get Pratt and Argento hitting like that from outside."

Jarvis opened up the game with a 1-2-2 defense against UK, then switched to a man-to-man late in the first half but neither could stop UK.

At the half UK held a comfortable 46-30 lead and was ten field goals ahead. Jarvis opened the second half with a zone and again switched to a man-to-man defense, which failed a second time to contain UK.

"If you stop them outside they just move to the inside," he said. "In fact they hit better from out-

side than they did from inside."

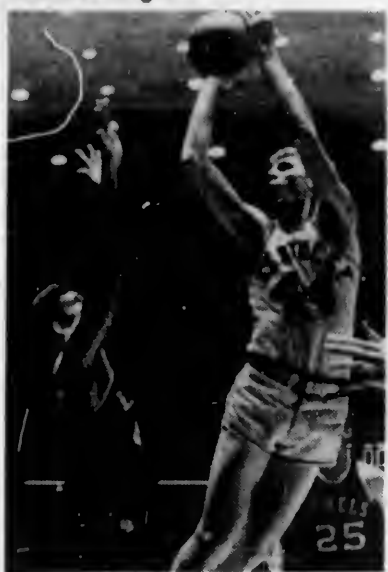
"Issel's got such good moves inside it is hard to stop him anywhere. And Issel can hit from the outside too," Jarvis added.

Coach Rupp praised the team for its performance against the Rebels, especially Pratt's. He called Pratt "a sensational boy."

"It's hard to realize what terrific strength Pratt has and what a tremendous athlete he really is," Rupp said, "unless you have worked with him as much as I have. He does it night after night."

"We played an aggressive game," Rupp said. "I thought they were as sharp as razors tonight. It would have taken a fine basketball team to beat UK tonight."

For the second week in a row UK had trouble with fouls. This time it was Casey who fouled out with a little over 10 minutes to go.



Dan Issel goes up over Ole Miss center Jerry Brawner to score two of his 26 points in UK's tenth SEC win.

UK Frosh Gain Revenge

The UK freshman team, after taking a 52-35 halftime lead, cooled down a bit but still managed to trounce the Dayton freshmen, 94-75.

The Kittens' 11th win Saturday avenged an earlier loss to Dayton.

The UK frosh never gave Dayton a chance as they blitzed to the lead from the opening gun.

Randy Noll was top scorer for the night with 25 points. Noll, from Covington Catholic, hit eight of 14 from the field and grabbed 11 rebounds.

Soderberg Bags 23

Mark Soderberg, with a torrid first half, finished with 23 points on 10 of 18 field goal attempts. Soderberg was the leading rebounder of the game with 14.

Kent Hollenbeck and Stan Key scored 15 points each for the Kittens. Key hit seven of nine shots from the field.

It was an off-night for Tom Parker as he scored 14 points on five of 14 field goal tries. He grabbed nine rebounds.

The Kittens held a big advantage in rebounds, 51-27.

The UK frosh finished the night hitting 49.3 percent from the field. Dayton hit 47.7 percent.

Both teams had their trouble with floor mistakes. Each was charged with 19 turnovers.

"When you play close defense as we do," Rupp said, "if a guy makes contact on the follow-through we call it a foul in this conference."

"I don't see the reasoning in that. If anything," Rupp said, "it should be on the offensive man."

Jarvis believes there isn't a team in the conference that can beat UK at home unless it's UK itself. "Kentucky will have to play somebody good on the road or else have a real poor shooting night," he said.

"If they shoot like they did tonight there isn't a team in the conference that can touch them. If UK gets by this next road trip (Florida and Georgia) they are in."



Casey And Brawner

The UK-Ole Miss game looked more like football than basketball at times. Here UK's Mike Casey drives for what appears to be a first down before being brought down by Jerry Brawner.

Beats Olympian John Carlos

Green Sets Garden Mark

Jim Green set a new 60-yard dash record for the Madison Square Garden Invitational track meet Friday night by covering the distance in 6.0 seconds.

The UK sophomore's feat erased the record of 6.1 seconds set by Charlie Greene in 1966 and tied in 1967 by Bill Gaines.

In posting his victory Green defeated an outstanding field including Olympic sprinter John Carlos.

Carlos, of San Jose State College, received an unfriendly welcome from the New York City fans in his first appearance before them since he took part in a two-man demonstration at the Olympic Games.

Both Green and Carlos won their heats. Green's time for his heat was 6.1 seconds, while Carlos posted a 6.2 in edging Lennox Miller, another Olympian.

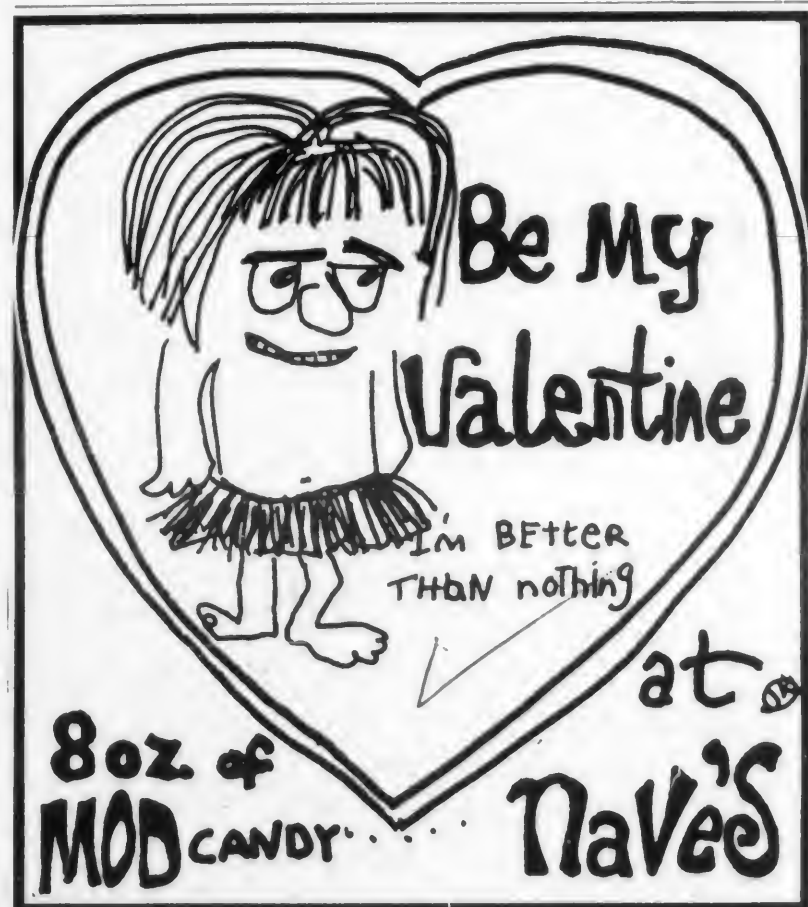
Before the finals, Carlos tried to psych out Green. "I don't think it takes much to beat you," Carlos told him.

Obviously Green was not impressed. "I could see out of the corner of my eye that I had him beat at 30 yards," Jim said.

Carlos had words of praise for Green and predicted that the two would have quite a duel in the future. "Green is great, simply great," he said. "I can tell you this—we're going to have some great races before the indoor season is over."

The duel will have to wait though, as Green will run in the Mason-Dixon games in Louisville next Saturday while Carlos will be running in Los Angeles.

Green hopes the Louisville meet will be another step toward reclaiming his NCAA indoor title which he earned last March in Kobo Hall in Detroit.



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BLUE SHIRTS (14-14 1/2 only) ... \$1.00

ARMY TOPCOATS \$7.50

AIR FORCE BLUE TOPCOATS \$5.00

SHORT WOOL SERGE COATS \$2.00

BLUE WOOL PANTS \$3.50

KHAKI PANTS \$1.25

On Sale Now! Feb. 10-14 (8:00-4:30)

Inventory and Insurance Office
Room 226 U.K. Service Building
(Where Lime and Upper Meet)



if not us...
WHO
if not now...
WHEN



* Speculation concerning the future is a luxury no one can afford. Therefore, it is fortunate that you have the opportunity of talking to many companies before you make a final decision.

All will offer good salaries, fringe benefits, training, personal growth opportunities and many other things.

At Whirlpool, we offer the same material things. So, what makes us different from all the rest?

Mainly, it's because ours is one of the few companies in which you have the opportunity to contribute to your own environment . . . and that includes everything from integrated appliance systems to food, water and waste management systems for NASA.

* You could say that Whirlpool is the "better living" oriented company . . . where young professionals like you are seen, heard and above all . . . listened to.

Since we *are* so very different, we ask you:

if not us WHO?
if not now . . . WHEN?

COME SEE US ON
FEBRUARY 24, 1969

WE NEED YOU TO HELP US TAKE THE NEXT STEP.



Whirlpool

An equal opportunity employer